

THE ORGAN OF TEMPERANCE REFORM.

Central Germany.

Mr. Weid, of The Albany Evening Journal, gives the following life-like sketch of his recent journey through Central Germany:

"Leipzig, May 15, 1852.

We had a pleasant journey through a well cultivated country, and a succession of old and interesting German towns, from Dresden to Leipzig. The first point of importance is Meissen, where the old Castle in which the Princes of Saxony formerly resided, has been converted into a manufactory for the well known Dresden china or porcelain. The first thing that Europe produced was made here in 1710.

While at this station, we learned that the mother and son of Kosuth, with other members of the family of the Hungarian patriot, were our fellow-passengers. They are on their way to America via Hamburg and England. I learned from Mr. McCurdy, at Vienna, that he remitted funds for this family (which had been saved from the wreck of their fortune) to Mr. Lawrence, in London, and that they were on their way to England; but I did not anticipate the pleasure of meeting them.

We have reached Leipzig at a moment of such deep interest, that I regret to leave it as soon as we are compelled to. This is the week of their greatest fair. The city is full of strangers, and literally crisscrossed with rich and beautiful fabrics. These fair dealers from all parts of Europe, to the number of 30, 40, 50, and in 1834 of 80,000. Then (1834) it is said that the sales amounted to nearly millions of dollars.

Leipzig is the great book mart of Europe. Indeed, books form the most important part of the trade of Leipzig, amounting to nine or ten millions of francs annually. There are a hundred book publishers and book sellers here, and five or six hundred more are here now attending the fair. I went this morning through an entire street devoted to printing and binding. The rattling of presses and the clicking of type sounded familiarly. I then called upon Mr. Toucknitz, who is the Harper of Leipzig, whose establishment reminds me of that great American publishing house. Mr. Toucknitz publishes, in English, cheap editions of all the best works of English and American authors. In his ware-rooms, besides tons of English volumes, were the works of Washington Irving and J. Fenimore Cooper, complete. Mr. Toucknitz's books are sold throughout Europe. The present head of the house is a young man of cultivated mind and agreeable manners, who, in his mode of dispatching business and receiving strangers, reminds you of Fletcher Harper.

The University of Leipzig has a world wide fame, and next to Prague, is the oldest in Germany. It has upwards of 60 Professors, and over 1,000 students.

In a cellar near the market place, Dr. Panstus was supposed to have lived in collusion with him of the cloven foot. The market-place itself is queer, from a peculiar order, or disorder of architecture. Here is the town-house, in which the allied sovereigns met, when, after a tremendous battle, they had driven Napoleon from Leipzig. That battle lasted three days, Bonaparte contending, during that time, with his 136,000 troops, against an army of 230,000. The odds were two to one, and after performing prodigies of valor, Napoleon passed out of Leipzig at one gate, while the allies were entering another. It is said that but for the gallantry of MacDonald and Poniatowski, in covering his retreat, the French Emperor would have been taken prisoner. The gallant Pole lost his life in attempting to swim the river, with two wounds, his horse having been killed under him. The regiment which Foukowitz commanded, committed a movement to his memory near the spot where he was drowned.

We saw, too, near Leipzig, the spot which was fertilized for many years by the blood and bones of those who fell in the terrific battle between Marshal Ney and the Crown Prince of Sweden, and where the Saxons went over to the allies.

FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, May 16. We have been passing to-day through a region of country rich alike in historic and classic associations. Every town, and almost every house, has its history or its legend; and you are constantly passing castles consecrated either by the gallantry, the wisdom or the genius of German warriors, philosophers or poets.

Lutzen, as you know, is memorable as the theater in which two great military chieftains figured, Gustavus Adolphus in 1631, and Bonaparte in 1806 and 1813. Here an immense bowlder from the Scandinavian mountains, and an iron cannon, marks the spot where the "Lion of the North" fell. Here, too, Napoleon was triumphant in 1806, and suffered a defeat in 1813. Here Marshal Bliicher was wounded.

Weisenfels is but a few miles from Lutzen. To this place the body of Gustavus Adolphus was brought and embalmed. His body was sewed with five gun shots, two sabre and one javelin wound. The splendid cañon of the Duke of Weisenfels is now a barracks, passing from Weisenfels to Naumburg, you see the ruined castles of Schonberg and Goerz.

Naumburg is a town of 10,000 inhabitants, snugly ensconced in a valley of the river Saale, surrounded by an amphitheater of hills covered with vines. Its cathedral is imposing and curious, mixing up, as it does, half a dozen styles of architecture.

Then comes Weimar, another town of 10,000 inhabitants, surrounded by a rich agricultural country, broken by splendid forests, some of which are of beech and large and thrifty as those of America. Weimar is still the residence of the Ducal family, whose name it bears. If, as I believe, the present head of the family is many years ago in America, he is even more distinguished for his talents than his rank.

The Grand Dukes of Weimar have ever been liberal patrons of genius. Though neither of them were "to the manor born," yet Goethe, Schiller, Wieland, Herder, &c., &c., resided here many years as the guests and friends of the Grand Dukes. Goethe and Herder died here. The palace, park and gardens of the Grand Duke stretch along the river Ilm.

Jena, another of Bonaparte's sanguinary battle-fields, lies a few miles south of Weimar. The German Diet talks of purchasing the house of Goethe, with its contents, for preservation. The furniture is plain, and the house of but little value, except as the house of the great poet.

On our arrival at Weimar, we learned that the Emperor of Russia was only a few hours behind us in an extra train. Some troops, with the municipal authorities and the carriage and suite of the Grand Duke (for whom the visit is intended) were in waiting. Several hundred citizens had also collected at the station. The Emperor finally came amid an outpouring of rain, so that his reception was necessarily hurried and informal.

Next came Erfurt, where Bonaparte assembled a Congress of Sovereigns in 1807. It contains upwards of 24,000 inhabitants, but is not interesting except for its associations. Here, in 1525, Martin Luther entered the Augustinian Convent. The building is now an orphan asylum, but its cell, containing his portrait and Bible, is preserved as it was.

Near Erfurt is Gotha, where the dukes of Saxe-Coburg have a Palace and reside portions of their time. And here, I believe, Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria, was "bred and born."

Fulda, a town of 9,000 inhabitants, boasts of a Cathedral, in which the remains of St. Boniface were deposited in 1807. The Castle of Wartburg, where the Landgraves of Thuringia once resided, and which, in 1521, afforded an

asylum for Luther, when after his bold assertion of the truth in the Diet of Worms, his life was endangered. During the year he passed here he completed a large portion of his translation of the Bible. Eisenach is situated on the edge of the great Thuringianwald forest, through a part of which we passed, and which, after all the barren mountains and naked valleys we had seen, was truly refreshing.

There is now a continuous railway from Leipzig to Frankfurt, the last link having been just supplied by the completion of the road, a distance of twelve miles, which was performed by diligence, that being their last appearance, as the train was to go through on the following day.

The architecture of some of the comparatively ancient German houses on the Main River may be distinctly traced to some of the towns through which we have passed. And I am persuaded that the Germans around Philadelphia must have originally emigrated from Frankfurt, for, in the old German houses, barns, &c., as well as in the architectural aspects of the whole, the Philadelphia, Pa., America, and Frankfurt, Germany, are so many common points of resemblance.

Frankfurt is a city of 100,000 inhabitants, and many of its citizens are of Jewish descent. It is situated on the river Main, which forms a junction with the Rhine to the north below. It contains 70,000 inhabitants, who, if every outward sign and outward indication be not deceptive, are of Jewish descent.

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There is a Boulevard all around the city, and within five minutes' walk from every point, rejoicing in groves, gardens, arbors, ponds, clover and flowers. And on either side of the Boulevard are splendid mansions with tasteful gardens. There are three Railway Stations which may readily be mistaken for palaces.

We drove yesterday to the "Jew Quarter," to see the house in which the Rothschilds were born, and in which their mother died recently. One of the brothers resides here in a neat but ostentatious mansion on the Boulevard. The Jews of Frankfurt (some 6,000), are rich. They are not now pent up as formerly. Their "Quarter" is very old, and their buildings are dilapidated. They are not allowed to repair them, the Corporation being anxious to renovate and modernize that portion of the city.

In the Cathedral of Frankfurt the Emperors of Germany, after an election by the Diet, used to be crowned. This, and the Town House, which also possesses considerable historic interest, are the only buildings that attract particular attention.

In one of the squares and opposite the house in which he was born, is a bronze statue of Goethe, of whom the Germans are justly proud. I do not know that the prosperity of Frankfurt has anything to do with its form of government, but the fact that it has been for centuries a free Representative City is significant.

Where, as is the case here, the people are intelligent and virtuous, they ought to be invested with the responsibilities of Government. And there are such places scattered, like green spots in a desert, throughout oppressed and benighted Europe.

Though not agreeing with Pope to the extent of his sentiment that the government which is best administered is best, yet there is a great deal of truth in what he says. The best possible form of government can be abused, and the worst can be rendered tolerable. Belgium, for example, under a Monarchy, is among the most prosperous and happy nations upon the earth.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—We copy the following from the National Intelligencer, and invite the attention of the clergy of this city to the same:

"The Washington National Monument is now languishing for the want of means to carry it on. The Board of Managers beg leave to suggest to the clergy throughout the United States that they aid in the erection of this monument by falling on Sunday, they shall each and all take up collections in their churches for this great and patriotic object."

We cordially second that motion. Whatever our sins as a nation, let us not add ingratitude to the catalogue.

MAINE LIVERY LAW.—The City Solicitor of Portland being called on for his opinion, whether liquors in transit, or in course of transportation from one town to another, are liable under the new law to be seized, has given the following opinion: "While on the one hand, the mere finding of liquors within our limits gives no authority for their seizure and forfeiture, on the other hand, the mere fact, at the time of seizure, they are in course of transportation to another town, is not a sufficient defence, if, notwithstanding such fact, it is proved that they are intended to be sold here."

The Portland Advertiser says, the action of the present city authorities of Portland has been uniformly in accordance with this opinion.

SOME 40,000 or 50,000 dozens of eggs have been shipped at Milwaukee, for N. York, this season.

WILL REMAIN IN OFFICE.—Mr. Webster, at the solicitation of his friends, it is said, has consented to remain in office until the expiration of President Fillmore's term. He, however, will shortly leave for Maryland, to spend the summer months, as has been usual with him for many years.

Mr. Graham will also continue in office. General Scott, it is also stated, will not resign unless elected President, and that event will follow the example of Gen. Taylor, by resigning, to take effect in March.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—The submarine telegraph between the coasts of England and Ireland, a distance of sixty-four miles, had, at the last accounts, been laid down. On the 21st, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the operation commenced by the departure of a steamer from Holyhead, and at half-past 8 in the evening a gun was fired at Dublin by means of the electric wire. The process has been an expensive one, and will probably prove remunerative, and lead to the establishment of many other lines.

Among these, one of the first will be from the port of Harwich, on the east coast of England, to Holland—a concession for that purpose having lately been granted by the Dutch Government.

Mr. James Barbour, Esq., has accepted the appointment of Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, at Mayville, in place of Horace B. Hill, Esq., who takes the Cashiership of the Branch Bank at Lexington, vacated by the resignation of Wm. S. Waller, Esq., which takes effect on the 1st of July.

THUNDER BOLT EXPLOSION.—At Jersey City on the 26th inst., says the N. Y. Tribune, a boiler connected with the steam-engine in the Eagle Ship Mill of R. H. & J. C. Isham, (of No. 71 Fulton street, N. Y.) located in Hudson street, near Grand, exploded with a loud and startling report, and prostrated the building in which it was to the ground in a mass of ruins. An alarm of fire was immediately given and the citizens and fire department rushed to the spot in great numbers. The buildings in the immediate vicinity were much shaken and injured by the concussion, and many windows were blown out. A piece of the boiler weighing about 500 pounds, was thrown about 300 feet in the air and struck in York street—a block and a half from the mill—and ground one of the flag-stones to atoms. A piece weighing 27 pounds descended through the roof of a shed between the Philadelphia and Patterson Railroad depots—about three and a half blocks from the mill. Two other pieces fell into the river, some distance from the shore.

Two iron pipes of considerable size, landed on the roof of the house, on the block and a half from the mill, which the mill is located. Several persons were beneath the ruins and screamed most piteously for help. The firemen and others went to work with all speed to extricate them.

The foreman of the establishment, Richard Bush, of No. 150 South First street, Williamsburg, was in the boiler room, and was found under the ruins with his left arm on a burning hot pipe, a beam on his arm, and surrounded with rubbish. Half an hour was required to extricate him, during which he was in great agony. Officer Moore took him to his grand residence, Williamsburg, where it was found necessary to amputate his arm.

Three young men, from 18 to 21 years of age, boarders at No. 15 Railroad-avenue, were also taken from the ruins, badly injured. Henry Flanagan, one of them, was scalded, cut, covered with blood, and all the skin taken from his face. Henry Hollingsworth, another, injured in the same way, and one eye put out. The recovery of either is doubtful. The other, Michael Slattery, was also cut and scalded. One or two others were somewhat injured.

The engineer, Robert Wilson, of Jersey City, was in another part of the building at the time, and was not injured.

EXTORTION AND ROBBERY.—Among the passengers that came up to the Wisconsin were Mr. Lafayette Hayes and his wife, who came from St. Louis by the Terre Haute route. At an early hour in the morning, Mr. Hayes called a hack, which took him, his wife and a trunk to the Woodford House. On arriving, the hackman demanded his fare, before he would take off the baggage; charging two dollars. Of course the gentleman remonstrated against such extortion, and offered the man a dollar, which was more than his right, but that was refused. The hackman would not deliver the trunk, and Mr. Hayes would not pay the charge, and to the surprise of the latter the hackman jumped upon his box and drove off with the baggage.

Mr. Hayes had returned last night. Mr. Hayes never thought to mark the number of the hack or ask the hackman's name, and the probability is that he will never recover his trunk. We think it can be set down as the boldest and most impudent robbery that ever occurred in our streets. There was nothing of value in the trunk but two silk dresses, a black and blue watered one, belonging to Mrs. Hayes. It is rather hard for a man to be compelled to submit to such outrages, but what can he do but depend upon the police for aid in such a stratagem?

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC.—The Queen of England has issued a proclamation, prohibiting the public exercise of Roman Catholic ceremonies elsewhere than in places of public worship. It is remarked that "it has been represented to us that Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, wearing the habits of their orders, have exercised the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion in highways and places of public resort, with many persons in ceremonial dresses, bearing banners and objects, or symbols, of their worship in procession, to the great scandal and annoyance of large numbers of our people, and to the manifest danger of the public peace."

The National Standard states that the Hudson Bay Company intend again to send Dr. Rae on an exploring and surveying expedition to the Arctic regions, with instructions to prosecute the search for Sir John Franklin in the regions he may visit.

PARKENBURG RAILROAD.—It appears from the report of B. H. Latrobe, Esq., the chief engineer of the Parkenburgh Railroad, that the total distance from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the mouth of Three Fork Creek, to Parkenburgh, has been reduced to 103½ miles, or 31½ miles less than assumed in its report of February. There is no grade over one in the hundred, and no curve of less than one thousand feet radius. It is estimated that the road will cost, with a single track, about \$3,500,000, or \$3,366,429 with a double track.

This exclusive of locomotive machinery and other stock, which during the first year will cost about \$258,000 to supply two freight and two passenger trains daily, supposing two hundred thousand tons of freight to pass over the line in that year.—Balt. Sun.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD.—Saturday evening the locomotive Louisville, with the down train of passengers from Frankfurt, ran over a mile just beyond Beargrass bridge, about a mile and a half beyond town, by which misadventure the locomotive, tender and baggage car were thrown off the track.

The locomotive was smashed up, and landed in a pond of water some distance from the road. The train was killed, and a fireman had his foot crushed. No other damage done.

The engine and brakeman were very exertion to avert the disaster. The brakes were reversed in time, and the train checked as much as possible. The feet of the engine caught under the "cow-catcher," and the locomotive and tender passed over it, which threw them off the track. The passengers walked to town.

Hon. William A. Graham is a native of Orange county, North Carolina. He was first known to the country in 1841, when he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the U. S. Senate, and he served through the twenty-second Congress. The Legislature of 1842-3 was called to order by the Whigs as their candidate for Governor, and he carried the State over a popular opponent by 3,153 majority, and he declined a third term. He had been indicated by the entire Whig party of North Carolina, through almost every journal and public meeting as their choice for Vice President.

A FART YOUNG LADY.—A member of one of the leading clubs in London, and a master of fox hounds, will back a young lady, for £20,000, to £25,000, to ride against any other lady in England as follows: viz. to ride from London to Birmingham in 12 hours, using two horses; to ride four miles over Newmarket Course; to a four mile steeple chase over Hertfordshire; or to hunt the Hursley fox hounds in October next, and to kill a fox with them.—Belle's Life.

BELLS RING OF LUTHER.—During a storm in London, on Tuesday, each flash of lightning, which it was supposed was acted on the wires of the new Fire Alarm, that every bell in the circuit was struck, pealing forth sounds as distinct as when given for fire.

CLARENCE.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, four individuals entered the bar-room of the Eagle Hotel, southeast corner of Third and Mill streets, and after settling their bottles, turned in and smashed up every bottle, tumbler and jar to be found, besides spilling some of the precious liquids. The clock over the bar met the same fate. The landlord was absent at the time, and his wife was tending the bar. It is said to have been done by some young chaps who figured in a row at the same house a few weeks ago.

SEVENTEEN YEAR DOCTOR.—As was predicted last year, the seventeen year locusts have made their appearance in Connecticut. In 1818 and 1835, their presence on a lot of land about 50 rods square, some three miles from the North Gloucester post office, is chronicled. The woods on that spot are now alive with their music.

BY THE O'REILLY LINE.—Incident in the last moments of Henry Clay—Demonstrations of esteem for his memory in the Eastern Cities.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30. On Monday afternoon the attendant of Mr. Clay perceived a change had taken place, indicating a speedy dissolution that night he was calm but at times his mind wandered, and at one time, in low but very distinct voice, he named his wife and son and other relations in a somewhat disconnected manner.

The Rev. Dr. Butler offered his services to watch during the night, but it was deemed unnecessary. In his last interview with Dr. Butler, Mr. Clay expressed his resignation and confidence in his recovery. Yesterday morning he continued perfectly tranquil, though exceedingly feeble, manifesting such disposition to slumber. At half-past 10, he asked for some cool water, which he was in the habit of taking through a tube. On removing the tube from his mouth, he seemed to experience much difficulty in swallowing. He then turned to his son and said, "Don't leave me," and soon after asked that his shirt collar might be opened, and then said, "I am going soon," when he immediately and serenely breathed his last. The exact time of his departure was 17 minutes past 11 o'clock.

He had been no more the three previous days as he scarcely able to converse with his son or Dr. Butler. No one was present at his death but his son, Thomas Hart Clay, and Governor Jones, of Tennessee. He was in full possession of all his faculties to the last, and seemed to suffer but little. He had long since made every preparation for his death, having given his son full instructions as to the disposition of his body, and the settlement of his worldly affairs.

The Senate Committee will meet at Washington to make arrangements for the funeral, which, it is understood, will take place in the Capitol, on Friday, after which, the body will be conveyed to the cars for removal to Kentucky.

Minute guns were fired by Capt. Bingham's battery, at the Washington Navy Yard and Arsenal, yesterday afternoon and evening, and at sundown the bells of the City commenced tolling. Mayor Manly has called a meeting of the City Council this morning, to make arrangements to participate in the funeral.

As soon as the death of Mr. Clay was announced all the stores and business houses were closed, and the principal streets draped in mourning. The public offices were all closed, and the cabinet held a meeting and resolved upon a suspension of business till after the funeral.

At Boston, New York, and Baltimore, as well as in this city, minute guns were fired and the bells tolled up to a late hour last evening, and every demonstration made to indicate sorrow for the beloved Clay and esteem for his memory, and an expression of solemnity can be distinctly traced in every countenance.

RECEPTION OF THE INTELLIGENCE OF MR. CLAY'S DEATH. MEMPHIS, June 29. The reception of the intelligence of Mr. Clay's death produced deep sadness in our city. The City Council had assembled, but adjourned immediately, without transacting any business.

NASHVILLE, June 29. The Mayor issued a hand-bill calling a meeting of the citizens to-night to express the sentiments of the people in relation to the death of Henry Clay. The places of business were all closed. At Gallatin, all the courts adjourned, and the lawyers and judges delivered eulogies on the great statesman.

COLUMBIA, June 29. Mr. Riddle closed his argument this morning, when Judge Brim, of Texas, answered for the plaintiff and concluded this afternoon, when upon the announcement of the death of Henry Clay, the court adjourned.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 29, 1852.

We have to notice continued dullness in the market generally, and in the leading articles the transactions have been very light, prices, however, with few exceptions, remain steady, and for the most part firm, and Hop products, it will be seen, have still an upward tendency. The demand for Flour is about equal to the supply, and prices have not varied.

The weather is favorable to vegetation, and we continue to hear flattering accounts of the growing crops.

The river is falling at this port, but there is still a fair stage of water below for the regular boats. At Pittsburgh the river was falling at noon yesterday with four feet water in the channel.

FRUITS.—In river freights there is now very little doing, but as the river recedes prices are advancing. We quote To New Orleans—Rice, 100 lbs. for 30 cents; and for the same quantity, 100 lbs. for 30 cents; and for the same quantity, 100 lbs. for 30 cents.

ALCOHOL.—Prices have declined, and we now quote 200 lbs. for 70 cents; and for the same quantity, 100 lbs. for 30 cents; and for the same quantity, 100 lbs. for 30 cents.

ASHES.—Are unchanged. Pearls continue in demand at 50 cents. Pearls range from 30 to 40 cents the leading rate. Pearls are in the market in small quantities.

BANKS.—Supplies are light, and prices have improved, good Chestnut Oak now commanding \$75 per cord for tubs.

BREASTS.—There is a good demand for all that is offered at 21 cents.

BROOMS.—The market presents no new feature. The receipts are light, and from the sales of the week on a limited scale. We quote common at 50 cents; and fancy at 1 1/2 per doz; and for the same quantity, 100 lbs. for 30 cents.

BUCKETS, ETC.—The market remains stationary at \$1.00 for Buckets from factory, and \$2.00 for Washboards; the store rates are \$1.25 for Buckets 10 lbs. for washboards, and 3.00 per doz for tubs.

BUTTER AND EGGS.—The receipts of Butter have continued moderate, comprising only 375 bbls, and 125 firkins and kegs during the week, and although the export demand has been very light, prices have remained without a material change at the close, however, the market was more dull and heavy. Among the sales was firkins at 10 1/2, 6 do at 11, 12 bbls at 10 1/2, and 6 do at 11. We quote good prime butter and kegs at 10 1/2, and choice keg 12 1/2; butchers pay 10 1/2; and kegs remain at 10 1/2 per doz, and with a good sale.

CHEESE.—The trade in this article has continued on a limited scale, the demand being confined almost entirely to lots for the supply of the home market, and prices are unchanged, being the ruling rates, with occasional sales at 4 1/2. The freight during the week comprises 1245 boxes, shipping a falling off exports than last week.

COFFEE.—The market towards the close was heavy, under the unfavorable advice by Telegraph from New Orleans, but we cannot make any statement in our figures. Among the sales were 400 bags to arrive at 10 1/2, 100 do from stores at 10 1/2. We quote 50 lbs. for lots, and 2 1/2 lbs. for small lots. Received during the week 215 bags, exported same time 225 do.

CANDLES AND SOAP.—The demand is very moderate, but prices are unaltered, and we continue to quote deep shade for Tallow Mould, 18 for 30 and 10 1/2 for Tallow Mould, with the usual discounts.

COTTON.—Whisky Harris is steady at 60 cents; Flour de Mars, nothing new changed. GOTTON.—The stock has increased somewhat, but it is still comparatively light. The demand is not so active as it was, but the market is still quiet, ranging from 10 to 15, and Spinning 10 to 15. Received during the week 245 bags, exported same time 215 do.

COTTON YARNS.—We continue to quote 24

Hon. Wm. King, the first Governor of Maine, died in Bath, on the 17th ult., at the age of 84.

DIED.

On Monday morning, June 22d, at 7 o'clock, of Cholera, Mrs. MARY G. PARSELL, P. G. P. S. Daughters of Temperance, consort of Mr. George Parsell, of this city.

On the 10th ult., at West Middleburg, Logan county, O., ANDREW WALKER, aged 32 years.

The deceased was an ardent and devoted member of Middleburg Division, Sons of Temperance—a kind and affectionate husband, and an upright and honorable member of society. The Division to which he belonged passed the usual resolutions of condolence. Peace to his remains!

BEN FRANKLIN BOOK AND JOB PRINTING HOUSE, Walnut street, above Pearl.

CONSTITUTIONS FOR SUBORDINATE DIVISIONS, including Revised Rules, Rules of Order, By-Laws, &c., embracing 26 pages, neatly printed at this Office, at the following low rates:

100 Copies, \$ 7 00
250 Copies, 15 00
500 Copies, 25 00
1000 Copies, 35 00
Address, C. CLARK, Publisher Organ.

Form of Application for a Charter of the Temple of Honor. (Data.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the State of Ohio to grant them a Charter to open a new temple, to be called the Temple of Honor, No. 1, of the State of Ohio, to be located in _____, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and by those of the State at large. Enclosed is the Charter Fee, \$20.

To be directed to J. Wadsworth, G. W. R., Cincinnati, Ohio, free of postage.

Form of Application for a Union of the Daughters of Temperance.

The undersigned, inhabitants of _____, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union of the State of Ohio to grant them a Charter to open a new Union, No. _____, Daughters of Temperance, to be located in _____, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the Rules and usages of said Grand Union. Enclosed is the Charter, \$5.

To be directed to Mary Cooper, G. S. S., Cincinnati, Ohio, free of postage.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to the superior facilities afforded at this Institution, for qualifying individuals in a thorough, practical manner, for the Counting Room, and business generally.

INSTRUCTION.—A complete practical Course of Instruction is given in the art of keeping, scientifically, Double Entry Books, in the different departments of Trade, Commerce and Manufactures, comprehending the best forms in use among the most eminent establishments engaged individually or in partnership, in business, whether prospective or adverse, and the purchase and sale of merchandise at wholesale and retail, importing and exporting on their own account on commission or on joint speculations, including operations in Stocks, Real Estate, &c., with Steam Boating, Bank Insurance, Railroad and Bonds of Joint Stock and Chartered Associations generally.

COMMERCIAL CALCULATION.—Every necessary business operations, being taught according to the most improved methods—Interest, Discount, Equations, Arbitration of Exchange, &c.

MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE.—Such exercises are introduced on this subject as are calculated to improve business habits and to give a genuine test of the student's proficiency in the use of the pen.

PRACTICAL PENMANSHIP.—One hour is devoted to teaching a systematic style of Business Writing, combining freedom with a thorough command of hand and pen, accuracy and elegance with ease and rapidity, and perfect legibility with beauty of construction.

COMMERCIAL LAW AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Daily Lectures are given on these important topics, as connected with the avocations of the merchant in the operations of commerce and practical workings of trade, embracing the subjects of Partnership, Principal and Agent, Negotiable Instruments, Sales, Debts, Guarantees, &c.; also on the laws of Wealth, Currency, Banking and domestic Exchange, Credit, Profit, Interest, Wages, International Trade, &c.

The course can be completed in from eight to twelve weeks, and the full course, \$40. Expense for Stationery, Diploma, &c., \$5. Instruction being given individually, applicants can enter at any time.

A knowledge of the ordinary English branches is all the requisite preparatory qualifications. The business acquaintance of the Principal enables him to render assistance to those wishing to procure situations on graduating.

Good board can be obtained in the city at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week. Diplomas under seal are awarded the Graduates. June 18th.

J. G. DUDLEY, NOTARY PUBLIC AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.

INSTRUMENTS of writing drawn up with accuracy. When desired, dwellings will be visited for the purpose of taking Acknowledgments. Office, Third street, four doors east of Vine, Cincinnati, O. June 15th.

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